

BURGOLST'S ASSISTANT WANTED.—To a com-

HANDS WANTED to make Alpaca Coats. Apply to
M. MARKS, 21, Pitt-street.

PARENTS and Guardians may meet with a truly comfortable Home, for 120 or more children (who may have been left orphans). Apply W. W., Whitley's Cottage, Botany Road.

REQUIRED, by a respectable English Girl, a situation in a respectable family, where she could superintend

STAPLEHEDS WANTED.—Apply to OLIVER STAINED, Castle-street.

SHIRT MAKERS required—first class. BUTLER'S Manufactory, Market-street.

SOUTH BEACHSIDE.—A party, about to proceed to the South Sea Islands, would act as resident agent here for a house in the above trade. References and security. Address CHAYSEY, General Post Office, Melbourne.

SHEEP SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a Gentleman competent to take the entire charge of a large Sheep Station on the Murrumbidgee River. Apply by letter to station and free.

THE Advertiser wishes to place his son, about twelve years of age, with a clergyman or gentleman in the country, for private tuition, where he will be treated as one of the family. Apply, by letter, to A. H. Carr, of Lewis, Smith and Cardozo, Stationers' Hall, Pitt-street.

L. years accustomed to tuition, would be happy to undertake the entire charge and education of any children who may be deprived of a parent's care. The house is delightfully situated, in the most healthy part of Sydney. Terms very moderate. Address A. B., Mr. SMITH'S, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

JO BAKERS—Wanted a Second Hand, immediately.

WANTED, a Female Cook, and to make herself generally useful. Apply at Captain SCOTTS, Cumberland-place, between the hours of 10 and 12 forenoon.

WANTED, AGENTS for the sale of the Company's bread. Apply to H. J. BATE, of the firm of BERKELMAN and BATE.

WANTED, 300 Eas. Apply to S. HENSLERWHITE, 100, York-street.

WANTED, by the middle of December or first of

January next, a stone built Cottage, with a water-side view, to contain not less than seven rooms (detached (if possible desirable). The South Head Road or North Shore preferred. Address, with particulars, COTTAGES, HERALD Office.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN, the Albion Park Butcher. The gentry are earnestly requested to give this a

WANTED, a Good Waistcoat Maker. Apply at E. KRON'S, 110, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Horse, Cart, and Harness, in good condition, together or separate; stating terms. Address J. B. HERRICK OFFICE.

WANTED, a Shopman. Apply to PHILLIP M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a place a Girl of 14 in a small respectable family, where she would be kept to the general sales of a house—wages being a secondary consideration. Address H. J. Balmain.

WANTED, Two Men, to clear and stamp. Apply to GEORGE H. LEWELLYN, Concord.

WANTED - A House -

WANTED, a respectable Female as General Servant.

Apply 145, George-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Enquire at Mr. CASPER, George-st., opposite the Exchange Hotel.

WANTED, a Nurse Girl. Apply before 10 o'clock, No. 208, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a Single Man as plain Cookstewer. M HOWERTH, 35, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by a good hand, Dress and Mantle Making, by the day or week. A. Z., 193, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Copper-smith or Brassier. JOHN FIFE,

WANTED, a Baker. Apply to THOMAS GOS-
GROVE, North Shore.

WANTED, a Kitchen Man. Apply at the Star Hotel,
Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a Coachman and Groom; also a Lad, or

WANTED, a light close Carriage. Address particulars to CARBARRIE, 3, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, an experienced Gardener, who has been some time in the colony. Apply to J. FORBES-ER, 403, George-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation as Engine-driver or Jobbing Smith. Address No. 208, George-street.

WANTED, a situation, as storekeeper, or Manager of a General Country Store, by a person who has had upwards of seventeen years' experience in the colony. He

WANTED, three Farm Labourers. Registry Office, 135, Lower George-street, opposite Mr. McEneaney's.

WANTED, a good General Female Servant. Apply
15, Park-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid, at 84, Philip-street, two
doors from Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Child to Wet Nurse, at her own home,

WANTED, a steady Young Man to drive a Horse and Car. Apply Railway Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, a Young Woman as General Servant. Apply Boot Warehouse, George-street, opposite

WANTED, a Competent person to travel with Stock to Melbourne. **HUGH and ABELIN**, 2, Pitt-street North.

WANTED immediately, a Young Girl, from 13 to 16 years old, to look after a Child and assist in the housework. Apply at 10, Pitt-street North.

WANTED a Boy, to drive a Road Cart. Apply to D. ANDERSON, 42, Gornburn-street.

WANTED to Hire, by the week or otherwise, Penny Cart and Harness. Apply 35, King-street East.

WANTED, by a good Flax Gardener, a situation within an easy distance of Sydney. Has been abroad eighteen months in the last situation. Can be heard of at **OLIVER STAINER, Castle-street.**

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. **NORRIS, 180, Flax-street.**

WANTED, Technical Office to hire or purchase.
Address E. P. Herald Office.

WANTED, competent Groom. Apply to **MURWARD**
H. HARRING, 74, Philip-street, South.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, an English driver,
a German coachman and a footman. Please apply

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an editorial opinion is expressed th

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the third on the list of occupations, were not twenty thousand persons. The number of persons employed in the textile mills, sherpas, employed 1,660,891, and of those employed in the sugar mills, 1,038,731; while cotton and sugar were the two principal exports. It is, however, obvious that if the domestic industry is employed by cotton manufacturers, and the foreign industry by sugar manufacturers, the consequences of the manufacture of cotton, and the manufacture of sugar, will be the same. The same consequences will be the same in the case of the manufacture of cloth, the manufacture of iron, the manufacture of steel, the manufacture of machinery, the manufacture of chemicals, the manufacture of glass, the manufacture of paper, the manufacture of soap, the manufacture of oil, the manufacture of wine, the manufacture of beer, the manufacture of food, the manufacture of clothing, the manufacture of furniture, the manufacture of houses, the manufacture of ships, the manufacture of railways, the manufacture of roads, the manufacture of bridges, the manufacture of canals, the manufacture of docks, the manufacture of harbours, the manufacture of ports, the manufacture of towns, the manufacture of villages, the manufacture of hamlets, the manufacture of farms, the manufacture of fields, the manufacture of gardens, the manufacture of parks, the manufacture of forests, the manufacture of mountains, the manufacture of rivers, the manufacture of lakes, the manufacture of seas, the manufacture of oceans, the manufacture of the world.

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MELBOURNE

FRIDAY MORNING, 28th September.—The House of assembly is at length to have a holiday. On the 1st October, Mr. Keimes is to move that on the following day the House on its rising adjourn to the 3rd of December—an adjournment, not a prorogation. The

council will, most probably, follow suit—that is, if the recent victory over the Lower House on the Land Bill has not turned its head. There is some talk about proceeding with the business* of the country while the "Commons" are disbanded, but this is mere rumor at present. There will be a little work left to be done: the Anti-State-Aid-to-Religion Bill to be thrown out, the Railway Finance Scheme to be shown out, the Railway Bill to be amended, and the substitution of the one main trunk line for the two. The Chinese Immigration Bill to be cut up, so that the "faithful Commons" will not know it again, and send other little progressive movements for-

which the council is quite prepared. So much for the ministerial propositions of the present session. *Amens prope, amen Deus disces.* Mr. Haine's last proposition is to be the Estimates for 1868, which is intended to hurry through in November, with a view to an early prorogation. That once accomplished, there will be a parliamentary hall of three months, during which Ministers will recruit their health and repair a new Electoral Act, immediately on the passing of which the newly enfranchised and subdivided country will be asked to elect representatives. The feeling of the country districts with regard to the 'scuffling out' of the Land Bill by the Upper House

The Bank forgery, Foster and Wilson, have been examined at the Police Court, and one charge, that of carrying a license for \$2400 on the Bank of Australasia.

The unemployed question is rapidly taking its interest, as the labourers, through the active steps taken by the Government, are being drafted off to different localities where there is a demand for labour, and

hills, without assistance, the sufferers had no means of reaching. The works on the Mount Alexander Road have taken a good deal of distress from the general aggregate, and forty labourers and their families have been sent to Portland. Twenty men in the Immigration Depot, who were employed by the Government at Geelong, were permitted to remain on the establishment, with their wives and families. For a week, with rain, in order that they might, at the commencement of October, be in a position to get lodgings and work for themselves. To prevent any hardship, they will be allowed to remain two days longer, but without rain; having, however, the use of cooking utensils.

The sporting season has set in with the Melbourne Hunt Club Steeple Chase, which event came off on Saturday, near the Brighton Course, Mr. Rowe, of Sydney, acting as time-keeper. The country was

terribly stiff, with twenty-eight steps, nearly all postural, and of various heights. The field looked unimpressive, but the race was a good one. The horses were in good luck at the commencement, their being twenty-one in the race. Watson had a good start, but he was not in good luck. With Lottery, the Wandering Jew coming in second, the other got away first, and led over the first fence. He was followed by all the others, but the second and third were scattered. The outsiders were wonderfully well. Wandering Jew and Cosober kept well up with the winner throughout, but the others were nowhere. Gray Friar, Harloquin, Bobby, and Don Juan, and Black Bay fell during the race, but Watson continued without harm to their riders. Watson

bered on his coming in. The Great Event between the "Tens and Alies Hawthorne is to come off on Saturday. The Sydney horse is the favourite—immensely so. The opinion of the course is against the mare, and the weather is still wet and lowering. Had the fine weather of last week continued the course would have been in excellent condition. Another accident has happened on the Gosling line. A train ran off the rails on Friday, and endangered the lives of some fifty travellers. The condition of the roads is so flimsy, that arrangements are being made to close it temporarily for repairs. The *Yankee*, by accident, flew with a cannon.

AWFUL DEATH OF A WOMAN AND CHILD.
(*From the Mount Ararat Advertiser.*)
Two Sunday morning, Mrs. Shepherdsdon, wife of John Shepherdsdon, storeman at Masra. Bily's store, Viewpoint, was missed from her home. She had been recently confined, and took her infant with her. The father was employed, and all over the diggings much commotion was set on foot by being very much surprised to hear of her being so far from home on her night journey. Nothing was heard of her until Tuesday morning.

The poor creature must have doubled herself up under the hole was but small. Both herself and infant were below the water, and were only discovered by a small shell floating on the surface. Deceased was found in the position connected.

The jury, having been empaneled, went to view the body, which lay in a small tent, close to the hole where it was found. The corpse was huddled up, the arms clenched, and bore the appearance of having struggled hard for life.

George Shepherdson: I am a stowman at Misses Kyth's house. My tent is behind the store. The child was hurt. She died. The child was hurt. She died. The child was hurt. She died.

As concluded on the 12th. After days she took the

fever. She could not sleep night or day. Dr. Liburn attended her, and gave her medicine. It did not seem to have the effect of making her sleep. She awoke on Wednesday or Thursday last to find her father and her child's too. She talked, and her conduct was quite rational. She could not contact something unpleasant. She could not tell what was the matter. Saturday night was thought she was getting well, except her head, which, she said, was very strange. She never slept. I had retired about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, to get a few hours' sleep. About 1 o'clock I heard some one shrieking, and on rushing out, Mrs. Webster, called me by name. I rushed out of the tent, and found my wife outside, in her night-dress, dragging her hands and feet, and screaming, "The tent is burning, the tent is burning."

my arms, an unharmed but to bed, and watched her all night. By her talk her mind seemed wandering. On Sunday morning I told the doctor. She was quite rational to everybody. On Sunday night James Lynch watched until 12 o'clock. She was very anxious for the nurse to go home for that night. Blythe called, and I watched until six o'clock on Monday morning. I then took her to the hospital for a blood test. On my hour I was awake about ten minutes of the night. I observed the door had been opened during absence. I walked in and found that the tent was empty. I immediately called Mr. Blythe, who was in the store, and then went to the camp and told the police, and also Mr. Williams, at the school. We searched about, in fact we looked several times in the

She wanted she was in, and was not a cabdriver yet. She found this address about four o'clock in the hole which is close to the tent, and the child with her. The child was a female. She had a night-gown and petticoat on, the same as she had on the Monday morning, which are on her now.

By a juror: I told Dr. Kilburn she had threatened

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your faithful servant,
BRUTUS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald. -
 Sir, - In your publication in this day's paper of the admirable lecture on the "Homes of our People," given on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, you mentioned to state in the heading that it was given in connection with the Temperance Alliance, and therefore leave the readers to infer that it was given in connection with the School of Arts.
 I am glad to ask the support of the public, we wish to show that we are doing something for the moral and social advancement of the people, and thereby merit their support. Until our own hall is built, we are of necessity obliged to rent the hall of the School of

"HOW NOT TO DO IT."
(From the *Saturday Review*.)

tion offices is a gross and rather mischievous caricature. If, however, he had directed his satire against a person class of public bodies, we are afraid that it would have been impossible to say as much in their defence. The true model to exemplify the art "How to make a man a fool" is to be found in the Commissioner and his staff. They are pretty good at what they do, but the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Bellenden King is the poor performance of the universal commissioner: is not that most remarkable of his exploits. Mr. Bellenden King, as is well known, the paid member of the commission for Consolidating the Statute Law, which includes the names of many of the most prominent judges and lawyers of the day. We are told by the Glasgow Chronicle that he is the "shurest" of the Commission has been

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The Committee's own reports supply the explanation of their inaction, though they are very far from furnishing an excuse for it. From the very commencement of the undertaking to the present moment, the hostile genius of the Commission has done nothing but devise a succession of schemes of procedure, to be abandoned, after a brief experiment, in favour of some new, if not more promising, policy. One of the chief phases of the first Commission was the proposal of a series of conferences, which were to be held at intervals of six months, and to which all nations were to be invited, or, at least, were to be urged to attend. But no sooner was this preliminary undertaking fully completed, than

Chief Commissioner set to work most energetically to prove that the labours of his colleagues were useless; and the imbroglio was only ended by despatch of the antipodes the members of the Commission had devoted their time to the task, and especially to the task of making a fool of the Commissioner in her himself. The change in their organization was not, however, give much more fixity to the views of the law improvers. According to the Chancellor's own version of the story, the first step taken by them was a blunder. They determined, in fact, to give up the idea of a comprehensive examination of the law books, and to limit their views to the consideration of certain isolated portions of the law. Having thus abdicated their chief functions, the Commissioners failed even in the more limited task which

He proposed to himself. At first they attempted to take up what they called groups of statutes; but not having made some progress in the work, and not considering time and money upon it, they decided to take up the whole project. "If we cannot do it," they might have known this before they began, for it surely might have been discovered by a less eminent man than Mr. Ballenden Ker's colleagues that it is impossible to consolidate a group of statutes until you have first ascertained of what the group consists. This discovery, however, came at length, and the group was dissolved. They were then required to revert to their first idea, and were accordingly to sift and sort the existing statutes before attempting much in the way of consolidation. It has long been obvious enough that this preliminary

their present scheme of forming a classified Register of the names of persons who have been sentenced to life imprisonment, the Commissioners have lengthened out the discussion on this subject. Whether the present plan is in fact, or whether they will, at some future time, throw overboard "the gentleman of great information and research," we are told, have been retained to do the work, is a question on which we cannot venture to speak prophetically; but as yet the only portion of the task which is completed is that which relates to the law of the land, and the duties of the courts.

The inauguration of this scheme is substantially the sole fruit of the discussions of several years, and if the future progress of the undertaking shall not be more rapid than the past, it is certain that new Acts

grew much faster than the Commission will be able to get rid of old ones, and the grand object of raising the Statute-book within reasonable compass is as far from being realised as yesterday's was as it is at the moment. The Chancellor, it is true, did enumerate some of our results which the Commissioners had arrived at, and in fairness to that not very efficient body we feel bound not to suppress them. One of the latest of these exploits is thus announced:—"The commissioners have come to several conclusions that will appear to them at least to be perhaps hardly different from the conclusions of the last Commission. When we find among three second thoughts the amazing discovery that it would be ridiculous pedantry to consolidate Magna Charta and the Art Guis

...we are almost tempted to believe that the commissioners carefully avoided any conclusions in earlier stages of their career in order that they might leave plenty of subjects open for future discussion. It is a mistake, however, to think that the presentor thinks that some credit is due complete in the preparation of a bill on the subject of landlord and tenant law and skill, but which, if introduced into parliament, is not to be introduced into parliament, because it has now been ascertained that the obscurity of some statutes, and the want of harmony in the language of others, are fatal to any attempt at a revision of the law. The presentor has no objection to the Common Law. Other bills have been drawn on the principle of repudiation, and the presentor has no objection to the presentor's bill.

with simple consolidation, and some of these were withdrawn for reconsideration for precisely the opposite reason. The upshot of the whole is, that the Council has been able to introduce a series of bills without consolidating the Criminal Law, as the only basis of the Commission. Even those are, in the opinion of the Council, not yet in a state in which they would be safe to do more than read them a first time, with a view to future amendments, although the object is one on which the way had been smoothed by the labours of the old Commission on the Criminal Law. When no better results than these have been attained by the Commission, after so many years of existence, it is hardly surprising that some fatal delay in completing the consolidation should have occurred.

Notwithstanding the boast of the Commissioners, that they have "actually commenced," and even made important progress in a work which others have only recommended," we cannot help doubting whether it was necessary to spend several years in merely preparing to commence their

continued in spite of last year's picking, but the demand has somewhat lessened. Better shoes, no improvement whatever, and they continue to be ruffing round the new arrival, and for the time being, they are fairly good.

Simon's Stores in very modern condition, and well stocked, in the following: but for general Jordan, except of most appliances, to arrive in quantities in excess of immediate demand, and please remain wholly unimpaired.

Under the trade in somewhat quick movement, by section, rather depressed however quantities, the whole have, however, a ready taking by the trade, and please are chiefly, with rather a small amount of the same.

Building Materials business to be forwarded inland in large quantities, and the bulk of United States of America, and the following recent. In other imported articles there is no change to note.

A recent arrival from Mauritius, via Mal

He has supplied a piece of information with reference to the proclamation of the Australian Sovereignty in that Island. Writing under date the 4th August, Messrs. Blyth, Brothers, and Co. say:—

A Gentle extraordinary, published on the 17th ultimo, our Government are publishing in the Order in Council, 1934, by virtue of which *the* *sovereignty* and *full* *sovereignty* of the Society Isles are declared to be current in the Crown colonies of Melbourn, New Zealand, and New Guinea.

Alluding to this matter, the *Melbourne Herald of Monday* remarks:—

The further steps have been taken by the *humble* in respect to the

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Why Is the Negro Black?—Our ancient super-
natural wonderments are quitting us one by one, and
in their place there will be no more superstitions left us.
The time has come when we must explain the color of
our skin, clearly, plainly, and on the basis of the laws of

laboratory; but we held it fast, that we should examine it carefully, and learn of science the spell by which it had laid at least some of the ghosts which need to go about the earth, and trouble men's minds with falsehoods and delusions. For instance, the negro was an organic being, and the white man was the ghost which he brought at the laboratory door—how often have we not read it gravely argued that his black blood is the mark set on the dependants of Cain, or—on another side—the sign of servitude by which the children of the righteous Ham are to be known for ever. We remember how, in our youthful hours, when orthodox and responsible experimentation were strong, any attempt to explain the physiological differences between the races, black and white, created an instantly

...a premisses paying into the inevitable ways of Providence. Now, however, times are changed. Nothing is held to be an unbreakable riddle; from the formation of worlds to the laws of human life; and, in particular, the problem of heredity as our text, has assumed the aspect of a person or persons. Dr. Davenport, in his *Science of Man*, has most elaborately worked out human physiology and heredity to explain why the negro is black, and why he breeds so. And these are his steps. Human life is made up of certain corpuscles called cells, which, amongst many other things, contain globulin—substance chemically between casein and albumen—hemoglobin. Now, hemoglobin is red, and contains a definite amount of iron. Iron is red, and the most abundant substance of iron is the reddest of all.

liver; and a healthy action of the liver necessary for the healthy action of every other organ and function. And one of the duties of the liver is to help in removing the old and worn out cells, while sliding, at the same time, in the construction of new ones; which duty includes the carrying out of the old cells, and the bringing in of the new.

A hot climate disturbs the normal action of the liver; also of the liver. The imperfect oxygen accompanying great heat not only adds to the thickness of the arterial blood, but also, by the want of energetic inspiration which it involves, tends to the over fatness and torpidity of the liver. By this inaction of the great cleansing agent, the accumulation of the blood cells accumulates in the system, and wearing rapidly, the cells are worn out, and the system is made to feel the effects of the liver.

readily take refuge and makes its settlement in the lower and spherical cells of the nucleus; which it branches from orange tawny down to magno black according to the heat of the climate, the consequent profusion of the liver, and the amount of human influence. We learn from the above explanation how we learn to leavre our subtle phisical nature, and it strikes us as noteworthy from its simplicity, and air of confidence with which it demolishes one of the ancient mysteries of ignorance. The best form of skull technically the prognathous or jaw-stretting of the negro, is also ascribed to the same cause.

The liver aids immensely in the working and digemeration of food, and the brain moulds the will, and the skull the intellect. The brain moulds the mind, the skull the intellect, the liver next our health, lungs, or with the

of his mental organisation. And what is true of individuals is true also of races. Thus, the inactive or hot climates creates a smaller, less energetic and less finely-organised, and more badly developed brain is found in the temperate latitudes: passing gradually from the elliptical skull of the Caucasian—the man—to the man-to the man-to the man-to the copper-skinned man down to the lowest type of the prognathous, or jaw-protruding skull of the negro: as the lines fall nearer or more distant from the center. So, by this showing, poor Quashee owes, not to his skin, but his skull, to that unsuppressed liveliness: not only the brand of Cain and the sign of every on his hide, but the cerebral development and the brightness which ignorance never holds off, no the

other side of the extreme. In a very high latitude, the human life is nothing but a fierce struggle with nature, the same copper-colored skin and degenerate features of skull are found as under the palm-trees and in date groves, where man may lie down beneath their shade, and where nature will feed him unforced. It is due to the same cause. Cold checks the action of the brain, and the brain is the seat of the intellectual powers, to the wretchedness of the human condition, his social misery and natural desolateness, the excess of humanism which dyes his skin, and the criminal skull which marks his mental degeneracy: so the fiery sun and the languid aires of the tropics and disfigures the Mongolian and the Negro. We may be allowed, perhaps to feel a little sceptical as to

and in any marked degree the shape of his skull; and in our common experience there is enough to drive us to a little faith in the theory which connects the liver of the negro or the Indian with his skin, the black hair and dark skin belonging to what is called the bilious or the melancholic temperament usually occur to our minds. Only it is to be understood, that, to attribute to the mixtures of tropical or arid climates skins coloured through any disorder of the liver, is to make a gross mistake as any man can see. It is to suppose that the Creator made man in reasoning in nature. It is to suppose that man was created only for life in the torrid or arid zone, and that in the distribution of races there was no divine design, as divine wisdom.—*Fossels's Birds*.

Александр Молчанов. — The Spanish journals relate a strange and almost incredible story. — Ten nights ago a man, armed with a hatchet, entered the house of a poor widow, who lived in a village in the province of Toledo, and, without saying a word, split open the head of the servant girl; after which he dragged her by the body to the stable, and covered it with straw. When he went to the chamber of the widow, and, knocking her from her sleep, commanded her to give him 10,000 dollars, which, he said, he knew she had. Alarmed, she, being terrified, gave the money. He then ordered her to take him into the cellar, where, he said, he had buried his money buried, and when she had entered there, he took her by the hair of the neck, and hanged her by the neck to a beam. When she was dead he chopped off her arms, legs, and head

at his hatchet. Fearing that the widow's child, a boy of five years of age, might make revelations, he took the hatchet murdered her also, and split the body into two portions. The gundarns, on learning these atrocities, went in pursuit of the assassin, and captured him; he immediately, with great coolness, related the preceding particulars.

National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page4093364>

Continuation of Sale:
THIS DAY, 1st October.

To Drapers, Dealers, and others.
Large Sale of Drapery Stock, saved from the late fire at
Messrs. John Wright and Co's, Pitt-street.
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Store, Wyndham-street, THIS DAY, the 1st instant, at 2 o'clock, The whole of the drapery stock, as under, the bulk of which is very little damaged—

Wool 2 cwt
Lancashire ditto
Saxony ditto
Blue and white serge

30-inch gray canvas
36 ditto ditto
72 ditto ditto
75 ditto twill
86 ditto white sheeting
Harrow's longcloth
72, 80, 90 inch sheeting
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 counterpane
10-4 and 11-4 diaper rags
13-4 toilet gulls

5-4 and 6-4 ditto covers
Lappette book muslins
Harness ditto ditto
Check window muslins
Book ditto
Mull and checked ditto
Jacquard and paisley checked lace
Bishop's lawn and Scotch cambrics
White, drab, and slate crinolines
Corded skirts

Fancy work ditto
Hoyla's 3-8 and 5-4 cambrics
Black and white ditto
Furniture prints
Rough and dressed holland
Check ditto ditto
Twilled silks
Shell shirtings and cambrics
Irish linen and lawns
3-4 and 5-4 linen and various domestics

1-4, 10-4, and 18-4 unbleached ditto
 Denmark table ditto
 2-4, 3-4, and 7-5 table napkins
 Linen and union paper
 Hookback twinning
 Diaper ditto
 Medical rubbers
 Brown and white drills
 Hookback and diaper towels
 Oil

Pillow cases
 Unbleached white sheets
 Furniture ditty and tringes
 5-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Wytany blankets
 Coloured cravats and alpaca
 Ditto coburg and France twills
 Black ditto ditto
 Ditto cravats and alpaca
 Coloured and black barages

Gale plates and thumb nails
Delicates and cashmere dresses
Balsorine and borage dills
Muslin and cotton dills
18-inch crapes
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 dills
Pringles and jumps
Men's downies and tweed coats
Ditto apoc dills
Ditto buland and drill dills

Ditto downin and twerd trousers
Ditto drill and duck ditto
Ditto dresh and white maulskin ditto
Dut. dut. colonial cut ditto
Boys' twerd vests
Dut. sail and silk ditto
Ditto cashmere and alpaca ditto
Ditto alpaca and holland coats
Ditto downin and twerd ditto
Ditto drill and holland ditto

Ditto ood and poloish trousers
Ditto- donakin and tweed ditto
Men's Scotch twill shirts, D.B.
Ditto regatta ditto
Ditto white ditto, linen fronts, collars, and wrists
Boys' ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto regatta and twill ditto
Men's lamb wool shirts
Ditto ditto drawers
Ditto one-two shirts

Ditto ditto drawers
Ditto cotton shirts
Ditto ditto drawers
Ditto duck frocks
Ditto ditto trousers
Ditto ditto jackets
Ditto Panama and felt hats
Blue guernsey, striped ditto
Crismen and Galforian frocks
Suspenders, striped, and flannel wool care

Ditto ditto cotton ditto
India rubber and cotton bronze
Wool cravats and scarfs
Silk and satin wrist ties
Ditto ditto beamfort and albert ditto
Brown and grey half-hose
Boys' and youths' ditto
Brown, white, and grey socks, all sizes
Womens' white cotton hose
Ditto silk ditto

Ditto lambswool and cashmere ditto
Men's lambswool and print half-hose
Ditto disc hose
Garnet X and XX
Gansberg, Am.
Neck, 9 x 6, 9 x 9, 9 x 12, and 12 x 15
Tergalene, 18 x 30, 16 x 18, 12 x 14
Blue chambray and dengars
Cotton and union cloths

- Shades, drapes, parasols, wanning
- Paraols, umbrellas
- Hats and caps
- Boots and shoes, women's and children's
- Infants' baskets and babysets
- Work and market baskets
- Reticules and fancy duffs
- Workboxes and dressing cases
- Writing desks and fancy boxes
- Ladies' companions

Portemonnoies and cigar cases
Combs, brushes, etc.
Men's leather belts
Boys' ditto ditto
Ladies' oambria handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's ditto ditto
Children's dresses and petticoats
Ditto ebaile dresses
Ditto pizafurs
Infants' boots and slacks

Ditto long robes
Ditto short ditto
Ladies' silk mantles
Ditto cloth ditto
Ditto lace ditto
Ditto muslin ditto
Ditto fancy handkerchiefs
Lace shawls
Harem ditto
Linen ditto

Cashmere ditto
Falsely ditto
Vienna ditto
Wool ditto
Ditto scarfs
Figured window nets
Ditto muslin ditto
Ditto ditto muslins
Mosquito nets
Ditto lace

Egyptian ditto
 American ditto
 Mecklenburgh ditto
 Thread ditto
 Muslim inscriptions
 Ditto edgings
 Habit shirts
 Muslim collars
 Ditto sleeves
 Ditto trunks

Ladies' dress caps
 Ditto nap caps
 Ditto trimmed ditto
 Ditto night caps
 Ditto head dresses
 Hair nets
 Men's linen collars
 Boys' ditto ditto
 Eau de Cologne and lavender water

Dickson's one and nancy soap
 Jet linoleum
 Brooks' cotton
 Phillips' tapes
 Taylor's pins
 Kirby's needles.
 Every article in householdery of the very best
 description.
 Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 2nd October.
To Saddlers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
20 Queen's Wharf and Sons' Best Saddlery.
DURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured
with instructions from the Importers to sell
section, at their Mart, on FRIDAY, the 2nd October
at 11 o'clock.

20 cases Milroy's best saddlery, we under,
 Genie's all-over bogskin saddles
 Twisted snaffle bridles
 Ladies' side saddles, girthed
 Filson bridles
 Genie's plain top saddles
 Best Weymouth bridles
 Dutch collars
 9 sets mart harness
 Terms at sale.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

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